Reference: [Article]

```python
import numpy as np, random, operator, pandas as pd, matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

Create necessary classes and functions

Create class to handle "cities"

```python
class City:
    def __init__(self, x, y):
        self.x = x
        self.y = y

    def distance(self, city):
        xDis = abs(self.x - city.x)
        yDis = abs(self.y - city.y)
        distance = np.sqrt((xDis ** 2) + (yDis ** 2))
        return distance

    def __repr__(self):
        return "(" + str(self.x) + "," + str(self.y) + ")"
```

Create a fitness function

```python
class Fitness:
    def __init__(self, route):
        self.route = route
        self.distance = 0
        self.fitness= 0.0

    def routeDistance(self):
        if self.distance ==0:
            pathDistance = 0
            for i in range(0, len(self.route)):
                fromCity = self.route[i]
                toCity = None
                if i + 1 < len(self.route):
                    toCity = self.route[i + 1]
                else:
                    toCity = self.route[0]
                pathDistance += fromCity.distance(toCity)
            self.distance = pathDistance
        return self.distance

    def routeFitness(self):
        if self.fitness == 0:
            self.fitness = 1 / float(self.routeDistance())
        return self.fitness
```

Create our initial population

Route generator

```python
def createRoute(cityList):
    route = random.sample(cityList, len(cityList))
    return route
```

Create first "population" (list of routes)

```python
def initialPopulation(popSize, cityList):
    population = []

    for i in range(0, popSize):
        population.append(createRoute(cityList))
    return population
```

Create the genetic algorithm

Rank individuals

```python
def rankRoutes(population):
    fitnessResults = {}
    for i in range(0,len(population)):
        fitnessResults[i] = Fitness(population[i]).routeFitness()
    return sorted(fitnessResults.items(), key = operator.itemgetter(1), reverse = True)
```

Create a selection function that will be used to make the list of parent routes

```python
def selection(popRanked, eliteSize):
    selectionResults = []
    df = pd.DataFrame(np.array(popRanked), columns=["Index","Fitness"])
    df['cum_sum'] = df.Fitness.cumsum()
    df['cum_perc'] = 100*df.cum_sum/df.Fitness.sum()

    for i in range(0, eliteSize):
        selectionResults.append(popRanked[i][0])
    for i in range(0, len(popRanked) - eliteSize):
        pick = 100*random.random()
        for i in range(0, len(popRanked)):
            if pick <= df.iat[i,3]:
                selectionResults.append(popRanked[i][0])
                break
    return selectionResults
```

Create mating pool

```python
def matingPool(population, selectionResults):
    matingpool = []
    for i in range(0, len(selectionResults)):
        index = selectionResults[i]
        matingpool.append(population[index])
    return matingpool
```

Create a crossover function for two parents to create one child

```python
def breed(parent1, parent2):
    child = []
    childP1 = []
    childP2 = []

    geneA = int(random.random() * len(parent1))
    geneB = int(random.random() * len(parent1))

    startGene = min(geneA, geneB)
    endGene = max(geneA, geneB)

    for i in range(startGene, endGene):
        childP1.append(parent1[i])

    childP2 = [item for item in parent2 if item not in childP1]

    child = childP1 + childP2
    return child
```

Create function to run crossover over full mating pool

```
def breedPopulation(matingpool, eliteSize):
    children = []
    length = len(matingpool) - eliteSize
    pool = random.sample(matingpool, len(matingpool))

    for i in range(0,eliteSize):
        children.append(matingpool[i])

    for i in range(0, length):
        child = breed(pool[i], pool[len(matingpool)-i-1])
        children.append(child)
    return children
```

Create function to mutate a single route

```
def mutate(individual, mutationRate):
    for swapped in range(len(individual)):
        if(random.random() < mutationRate):
            swapWith = int(random.random() * len(individual))

            city1 = individual[swapped]
            city2 = individual[swapWith]

            individual[swapped] = city2
            individual[swapWith] = city1
    return individual
```

Create function to run mutation over entire population

```
def mutatePopulation(population, mutationRate):
    mutatedPop = []

    for ind in range(0, len(population)):
        mutatedInd = mutate(population[ind], mutationRate)
        mutatedPop.append(mutatedInd)
    return mutatedPop
```

Put all steps together to create the next generation

```
def nextGeneration(currentGen, eliteSize, mutationRate):
    popRanked = rankRoutes(currentGen)
    selectionResults = selection(popRanked, eliteSize)
    matingpool = matingPool(currentGen, selectionResults)
    children = breedPopulation(matingpool, eliteSize)
    nextGeneration = mutatePopulation(children, mutationRate)
    return nextGeneration
```

Final step: create the genetic algorithm

```
def geneticAlgorithm(population, popSize, eliteSize, mutationRate, generations):
    pop = initialPopulation(popSize, population)
    print("Initial distance: " + str(1 / rankRoutes(pop)[0][1]))

    for i in range(0, generations):
        pop = nextGeneration(pop, eliteSize, mutationRate)

    print("Final distance: " + str(1 / rankRoutes(pop)[0][1]))
    bestRouteIndex = rankRoutes(pop)[0][0]
    bestRoute = pop[bestRouteIndex]
    return bestRoute
```

Running the genetic algorithm

Create list of cities

```
cityList = []

for i in range(0,25):
    cityList.append(City(x=int(random.random() * 200), y=int(random.random() * 200)))
```

Run the genetic algorithm

```
geneticAlgorithm(population=cityList, popSize=100, eliteSize=20, mutationRate=0.01, generations=500
```

```
Initial distance: 1687.5103501941473
Final distance: 777.6862847664426
[(11,11),
 (24,48),
 (25,67),
 (44,67),
 (44,80),
 (56,81),
 (70,102),
 (52,98),
 (19,87),
 (4,86),
 (35,107),
 (25,119),
 (23,135),
 (36,124),
 (96,194),
 (138,129),
 (145,111),
 (148,109),
 (184,93),
 (199,61),
 (154,45),
 (97,33),
 (81,12),
 (64,41),
 (39,19)]
```

Plot the progress

Note, this will win run a separate GA

```
def geneticAlgorithmPlot(population, popSize, eliteSize, mutationRate, generations):
    pop = initialPopulation(popSize, population)
    progress = []
    progress.append(1 / rankRoutes(pop)[0][1])

    for i in range(0, generations):
        pop = nextGeneration(pop, eliteSize, mutationRate)
        progress.append(1 / rankRoutes(pop)[0][1])

    plt.plot(progress)
    plt.ylabel('Distance')
    plt.xlabel('Generation')
    plt.show()
```

Run the function with our assumptions to see how distance has improved in each generation

```
geneticAlgorithmPlot(population=cityList, popSize=100, eliteSize=20, mutationRate=0.01, generations
```